MORBVS EPIDEMIUS

Anni 1643.

OR,

THE NEW DISEASE

With the Signes, Causes,
Remedies. &c.

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(82)

MORBVS EPIDEMIVS

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OR,

The New Diſeaſe.

THis ſo frequently tearmed, *The New-Diſeaſe*, although as ancient as [a] *Hippocrates*, to define it with the times, is a *Malignant*, and *contagious Feaver*, being compriſed under the *Genus* of a *putrid, continued Feaver*, which proceedeth from putrefaction of *bloud*, or *humours* contained in the greater veſſells. So that the diſeaſe may be truly called, *Febris putrida, continua, maligna, & contagioſa*; that is, *a putrid, continued Feaver, both malignant and contagious*; which we ſhall endeavour to prove, firſt, *Negatively*, by ſhewing that it is not the *Plague*, (as the Relations and Hopes of our enemies, and the Feares of others have ſuggeſted) which may appeare by theſe Reaſons.

[a] In Epidem.

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Hipp. 3. Epid. & Gal. comm. 1. in Lib. de Vict. rat. in Morb. acut. text 9.

First,[b] *Pestis plerosq́; ex iis, quos corripit, jugulat*, of those that are infected with the *Plague*, there alwaies dye, more then escape, but of this *Disease*, where one dies, ten at least, I may safely say more, recover.

c Inseparabile signum ē non proprium & quod non soli convenit.

Secondly,[c] *Pestis summè contagiosa est*: as we may instance in that of the *Athenians*, described by the [d] Historian, where the *Physitians* could no sooner come to their *Patients* reliefe, but they themselves were infected.--*inq́; ipsos sæva Medentes erupit clades*. But in this many hundreds have visited their sick Friends without Infection; Physitians, Chirurgians and Apothecaries, who have been daily conversant with them, not any way tainted, although some few have fallen sick, for which it cannot be denied but that it is somewhat, although not extreamly, contagious.

d Θεραπεύοντες αὐτοὶ μάλιστα, ἔθνησκον ὅσῳ καὶ μάλιστα προσήεσαν. Thucyd. de Bello. Pelopon. Lib. 2.

Thirdly, those, which they call, *Bubones* and *Carbunculi*, are frequent concomitants of the *Plague*, neither was it ever known, but that the virulency of the Plague in some bodies, though not in all, betray'd it selfe by *Carbuncles*. Although I am not ignorant, but that these arise many times where the Plague is not, yet I am of [e] *Horatius Augenius* his mind, that in the time of *Contagion*, every *Bubo*, (unlesse proceeding *à Lue Venereâ*) is Pestilentiall, and so to be accounted. But wheresoere this Disease hath spread it selfe, I ne're yet saw any Carbuncle to arise: yet some of late (I heare) have appeared, but very rare, and I hope, ne're to be seen again.

e Lib. 8. de Febr. cap. 5.

Fourthly, Few, or none spotted, in the Plague, escape, in this sicknesse, although many are spotted, very few (in comparison of them that recover) doe dye.

Not

(84)

Notwithstanding, I cannot approve of their Opinion, who to avoid one extreame, runne into another, and becauſe it is not the *Plague*, therefore conceive it not at all *Peſtilentiall*, nor to contain any *Malignity*, or *Contagion*, wherefore I ſhall ſhew them in the ſecond place, *Poſitively*, that it is Malignant, as we before defin'd it, and *Contagious*.

For if they allow that *Morbus benignus* is that, which, as Phyſitians ſay, *Supra propriam naturam nullum grave Symptoma habet*, they muſt be enforced to grant, that this is *Morbus Malignus*, becauſe it hath, *pejora quàm pro ſuæ eſſentiæ ratione, Symptomata*, or as [f] *Galen*, Κακοήθη δ' νοσήματα καλοῦμεν, ὅσα κίνδυνον ἀ- [f] L. Prorrhet. πολύτα τοῖς κάμνουσιν, οὐκ ἀναλόγως τῷ τῆς οὐσίας ἰλαπόδι. And ſure none, upon due conſideration, can deny, but that the *Symptoms* of this Diſeaſe are more violent, and of farre greater danger, then what ordinarily belong to putrid Feavers; which dangerous *Symptoms* ſhall be ſet down among theſe following *Signes*, which will undoubtedly diſtinguiſh, *Malignant* Feavers, from others. text. 14.

The firſt ſigne is *Magna virium imbecillitas ſine manifeſtâ cauſâ*, *A great weakneſſe without any manifeſt cauſe appearing*. which hath been, and is ſtill very apparent in this Diſeaſe, in ſo much that ſtrong men, in a very ſhort time, have ſo much loſt their vigour, as they have not been able to walk, or ſcarce to ſtand, without the help, and aſſiſtance of thoſe about them, although there hath been no ſudden evacuation to diſenable them, either by Vomiting, Purging, Sweating, or Bleeding, neither naturally, or by Art. Nay the Malignity ſometimes hath ſo farre prevail'd over

the vitall ſpirits, that there hath been, to the great affrightment of thoſe about them, *frequens Syncope, & Lipothymia*, Fainting and Swounding, as often as removed from their bedds.

The ſecond ſigne is, *Pulſus frequens, parvus, & admodum debilis, formicans nonnunquam & intermittens, A quick, weak, creeping Pulſe, and ſometimes interminent.* It would be too long and tedious to ſhew the cauſe of *Simple*, or *Reſpective differences* in Pulſes, it will ſuffice to know, that the preſervation, and diſtribution of the naturall heat, and vitall ſpirits, is by the Pulſe, the uſe of which in generall is, *conſervare συμμετρίαν caloris nativi*, or as [g] *Avicen*, *regere ſpiritum*. Now if the heart, being *caloris & ſpiritûs vitalis fons, domicilium, focus, & officina*, and together with the Arteries the Inſtrumentall cauſe, ſhall be affected by putrid, maligne Vapours, empoyſoning the ſtreame, and current of Spirits, from this Fountain, the vitall Faculty muſt neceſſarily decay, and the Pulſe be found weake, and Languide, and that with ſeverall variations.

[g] Lib. 1. Fen. 2. Doctr. 3. cap. 1.

It is likewiſe very obſervable, that *Febris omnis, quâ Febris, pulſus facit magnos*, then on the contrary it muſt needs ariſe from the Malignity, that doth *parvos & debiles reddere pulſus.*

A great controverſy there is, whether by the *Vrine* alſo, *Malignant Feavers* may not be diſcern'd. My opinion with ſome others in briefe is, they cannot, becauſe the *Maligna & venenata qualitas* doth inſenſibly ſteale, and ſeaze on the heart, without any violent agitation, or perturbation of Humours, from which proceeds the alteration of Urines, ſo that the greateſt

greateſt Argument of a Malignant Diſeaſe is, the *Vrine* to appeare good, when there are very bad ſymptoms. Both [h] *Hipp.* and *Galen* tell us, *nullum in Vrinâ eſſe ſignum quod delirium portendat*, and *delirium* is no where ſo frequent, as in theſe Diſeaſes. Yet for the moſt part, *Vrinæ tenues, & crudæ ſunt*, containing no ſediment, or if they doe, *Excremento potius ſimile eſt, quàm ſedimento.*

[h] In Comm. 2. Prorrhet. ad text. 2.

Many other ſignes there are taken from the Symptoms, or rather are indeed the Symptoms themſelves, which you may read at large in [i] Authors, I ſhall, for brevities ſake, mention them together. *Dolores capitis intenſi, Vertigo, Oculorum caligo, narium ſtillicidia, Aurium ſurditas & tinnitus. Imaginatio læſa, ſomnus variis & abſurdis imaginibus interpellatus. facies horrida, Cardialgia, Lipothymia, ſingultus, Humorum corruptorum vomitus, vermium excretio, alvi dejectio valdè fatida, atra, livida, vireſcens; extrema corporis frigida.* And neare upon all theſe have I obſerved in this City, in particular perſons, ſince the progreſſe of this Diſeaſe.

[i] Theodoro Angelutio a Belforte: Euſtachius Rudius. Ioh. Colle. Octavianus Robertus. Coyttarus. Carolus Gallus. Th. Minadous. &c.

But what need we any farther ſignes then the *Spots*, which appeare upon halfe the number at leaſt of thoſe that fall ſick. *Febres Petechiales, Peticulares, Lenticulares & Purpuratæ*, were never yet known, or otherwiſe accounted then Malignant. except by [k] *Peredam.* whoſe worthleſſe arguments, I paſſe by. Nor is it to be doubted, but the Spotted Feavers were very well known to the Ancients, although no tract, extant, hath been written of them, ſince [l] *Galen* makes mention of his Ἐξανθήματα, and *Hippocrates* his Κονίσματα ἀναλήμματα, & Ἐκθύματα, like to the bitings of Gnats and

[k] In Scholiis in Meth. Med. Michaelis Ioh. parchalii Lib. 1. cap. 1.

[l] Lib. 5. Meth. Med. cap. 12.

and Fleas, the materiall cauſe of theſe Spots, is the moſt thinne, and ſubtle part of the morbifique matter, thruſt out to the skinne, and although it be the ſtrength of Nature, to ſend out theſe Spots, & therefore by ſome are accounted *Criticall*; yet they argue abundance of putrefaction within, and therefore may be accounted *Symptomaticall*. and (contrary to the common opinion) the more Spots, the more danger.

Some from the colour of theſe Spots draw *Prognoſticks*, and tell you, that *rubræ maculæ*, red ſpots ariſe from a good and well tempered bloud, though now corrupted, and therefore are of all the moſt ſafe. *Maculæ flavæ vel virides*, yellowiſh or greeniſh Spots from putrid Choller, and therefore are of a worſe condition. *Maculæ puniceæ & nigræ*, Black and blew ſpots from Melancholy, and aduſt Humours, and therefore are the worſt of all. This for the moſt part holds true, yet oftentimes we find them eſcape, and dye too, with Spots of all Colours.

Concerning the *Cauſes* of this Diſeaſe, there are diverſities of opinions; and that of *Divines* deſerves the firſt place, as being moſt certain that Diſeaſes are ſent from God, as the puniſhments of ſinne, who hath been moſt mercifull to this City, in ſparing us heretofore, when our neighbours round about us were viſited, but although with them, we acknowledge, that God may by his abſolute power, and without ordinary, and ſecond cauſes, ſend the Plague, or other Diſeaſes among us, yet uſually he doth it, according to his ordinary power, working by the mediation of ordinary, naturall Cauſes, which we ſhall now farther enquire after. And firſt to ſpeak of the

generant,

generant, then the *propagating Cauſes*. Some attribute the cauſe of the diſeaſe to the *Aire*, which this Summer, by reaſon of continued Raine, hath prooved hot and moiſt, of which [m] *Galen* ſpeakes thus. *Peſtilentes (vel malignos morbos) oriri eſt neceſſarium, cùm aeris temperatura, à naturali habitu ad caliditatem, & humiditatem immoderatam fuerit converſa.* of which cõſtitution of the Aire [n] *Hippocrates* likewiſe writes at large. Therefore if the weather were ſeaſonable and very hot, the humidity, as ſome ſuppoſe, would be ſpent, and the Diſeaſe ceaſe. As it is reported the Plague doth at *Aleppo*, and other places in the Turkes Dominions. What may happen in that Continent, I know not, but in this our Iſland, I conceive there never wants moiſture enough, to be anſwerable to the greateſt heats, either of the Canicular daies, or any other, and then the danger may be, if the ſeaſon proves hotter or dryer, that this diſeaſe may grow to a higher degree of putrefaction, and malignity, it being too, too often known, that theſe Malignant Diſeaſes forerunne the Plague. But I doe not conceive thoſe accidentall properties of the Aire, *Heat*, or *Cold*, to be neceſſarily requiſite, either to the Generating or Propagating of malignant Diſeaſes. Since we find them rage in all ſeaſons, many years together, as that malignant [o] *Sudor Anglicus*, or the ſweating ſickneſſe, *Anno* 1486. continued Summer and Winter, neare upon forty years. I am therefore of opinion with *Fernelius*, *Platerus*, & others, that the hot and Moiſt conſtitution of the Aire, can be but *Cauſa præparans*, but to make up the *adaquate Cauſe* of Malignant Diſeaſes, there is required that τὸ θεῖον *Hippocratis*, which

[m] 2. de differ Febr. cap. 4.

[n] 3. Epid. Com. 3.

[o] Io. Caius, Lib. de Ephemerâ Britannicâ.

(89.)

is thought to be, *Aeris constitutio occulto modo & totâ naturâ nobis adverso*; the Aire having its alteration, and *aversion* from the occult influences of the Heavens: there may be such strange maligne influences of the starres, at this time, but 'tis more then we know, or more then Astrologers have foretold; if the Cause of this Disease must be found i'th *Aire*, I should rather attribute it to those putrid exhalations, drawn up by the Sunne, from stinking matter, Dung, Carcasses of dead Horses, and other Carrion, in and about the City, and were there care taken for the removing these noysome inconveniences, and keeping the Streets sweet, and cleane, it would doubtlesse tend much to the abatement of the Disease.

A Second Cause is attributed to *Diet*, & although there be no such scarcity of Provisions as to force us to feed upon bad meates, yet I cannot altogether excuse our Drink, being for the most part (by reason of the multitude, and concourse of people) over-new, & not ripe or fit for drinking. I could wish the Brewers would somwhat regard our health, as well as their own profit, in drying their Mault sufficiently, throughly boyling their Beere, making cleane their Vessells; whereas the complaint against them is, they make use of slack-dried Mault, not halfe boyle their Beere, adde few, or no hopps, & tunne it up in unwashed Vessells, which causeth the Drink to be crude, raw, and apt to corrupt within us. The Brew-houses all stand upon the Bankes of the River *Isis*, which of it selfe is a cold hungry water, the source & springs of it arising from *Cotswold* in *Glocester shire*, where at the spring head, the extremity

extremity of coldnesse in the water is such, that as it is observed, Beastes refuse to drink of it; how great care then ought they to take i'th boyling, whereby to alter, and amend this quality of the water.

But we need not look farre for a cause, where there is an Army residing, as the old verse shewes, which the p *Athenians* called to mind in their Calamity; Ἥξει Δωριακὸς πόλεμος καὶ λοιμὸς ἅμ' αὐτῷ. Or as q *Homer* speaks of his Greeks. πόλεμός τε δαμᾷ καὶ λοιμὸς Ἀχαιούς. It being seldome, or never known, that an Army where there is so much filth, and nastinesse in Diet, worse lodging, unshifted apparrell &c. should continue long without contagious Diseases.

p Thucyd. Lib. 2.
q Iliad. 2.

The cause of its *Propagation* and diffusion is, *Natura eius contagiosa*. That this Disease is contagious is not to be doubted, since the Rule holds constantly true, All Malignant Diseases are Contagious, though all contagious Diseases are not Malignant, the infection, & *Seminium Contagij* being that which the Græcians call ὑπόρροιαι μιασμάτων, σπέρματα νοσερὰς ἀποκρίσεις which are sent forth, and flow from the party diseased, sometimes *per expirationem & halitum*, sometimes *per poros cutis & ἄδηλον διαπνοὴν*, & after being transmitted, & received in *corpore analogo*, doe operate, & produce in it the same specificall Disease. The Question is how long these *semina morbi* may lye hid in the body before they s Fermentate the Humours, and break forth into action. *Cardan* and many others hold they may lurke not only dayes but some weekes, before the infection betray it selfe; as for example, the venemous biting of a mad Dog, doth long prece'de ὑδροφοβίαν or Feare of drowning; whether the Contagion be taken

r Malignum esse, est proprietas alicujus tantùm speciei morbi contagiosi.

s Habet se contagium Fermenti instar, quód in corpore analogo receptum, similem dispositionem illi inducit. Sen.

t Lib. 1. de venenis. Cap. 26.

 immediatly

immediately by contact, or mediately, & at a distance, and that either *per Fomitem*, or *per Aerem*, how the μιάσματα or *inquinamenta*, doe lurke in the body, and whether that body must necessarily be *corpus analogũ* that must receive them, so that beasts cannot catch the disease of us, as we do not catch the Murrein of beasts, it is not Materiall here to be determined. Sufficient it is for our purpose, that it appeares to be Contagious by infecting whole Families, & seldome in any house, where sicke Souldiers of either side are quartered, but the Inhabitants likewise fall sick of the same Disease; but if any man be yet obstinate, and will not beleive it Contagious, I answer him as *Proteus* in *Lucian* did *Menelaus*, who would not beleive he could turne himselfe into fire also, προσένεγκε τὴν χεῖρα Let him goe near and try.

The Remedies. It may be thought by most, but lost labour, to attempt the setting downe any Remedies, since it is commonly reported, as *Coyttarus* writes, was of his *Febris purpurata*, that the Physitians themselves know not the Disease, nor the cure of it. True it is, we doe not here proceed altogether in the same order and method, as in common putrid Feavers, which contain no malignity in them, but as we find *altera indicantia*, so we must provide *altera remedia*, yet we are not destitute of Rule and Method, to be observed in the cure of these occult malignant Diseases, but as [a] *Eustachius Rudius* well conceives *Occultis omnibus præter naturam affectibus, tacitâ quidem & occultâ medicamentorum proprietate succurrendum, nontamen Empiricorum ritu, sed arte & methodo.* For as in many other things, so in the Nature

[a] Lib. 1. cap. 1.

(92.)

ture, and Remedy of these diseases, we must with *Scaliger* have refuge to that *salutare Asylum* of occult qualities, who likewise tells you, [x] *ad manifestas omnia deducere qualitates summa impudentia est*, and they, which goe about to endeavour it, [1] *rationes ineptas, vel ridiculas adferunt*, as [y] *Galen* saith of *Epicurus* and *Asclepiades*. These *Morbi maligni* are indeed, *Fernelius* his *Morbi totius substantiæ, contra quos, non calidis, frigidis, humidis & siccis, sed his quæ tota substantia agunt pugnamus*, That *Maligna* διάθεσις contained in them, is not to be expell'd by any other Medicaments, but Ἀλεξιτήρια. It will therefore plainly appeare, that in the cure of this malignant Fever now raging, all our intentions ought to be directed to these two, *the Malignity*, and *the Fever*, from which of these the greatest danger may arise is chiefly to be considered. The Fever sometimes requires Vomiting, Purging, Bleeding; especially in the beginning, of which we shall speak more hereafter. That which is principally to be regarded, is for the most part, *the malignity*, which being timely prevented by some Alexipharmacall Medicine, there will be little danger of the ensuing Disease. I have known some who presently upon complaint of Chilnesse, of aking and dizenesse in the head, have taken a Cordiall, gone straitway into bed, and sweat, and risen next day, without any distemper: which may very well be, by discussing, and expelling the μίασμα, and *inquinamentum putredinale*, before it have fermented, and assimilated the whole Masse. And by this means alone, was cured that most fatall Disease ὑδρίνοσος or *Sudor Anglicus*, which raged with such destructive

x Exercitat. 218. Sect. 8.

y Lib. 1. de Nat. Fac. cap. 14.

(93.)

destructive violence, (till constant sweating for 24. houres, the only certain Remedy was found out) that neighbouring Countries did not believe this Island had so many inhabitants as died. It is requisite therefore to set downe proper and specificall Medicines, *ad Sedationem*, or the expulsion of the Malignity. *Theodoro Angelutio à Belforte*, who writ his book, *de Febre Maligna* after his recovery from the Disease, and therefore may be the better credited, divides those Medicaments, which preserve the Heart from malignity, into sixe Classes, but more compendiously, they may be divided into these two, *Simplicia*, & *Composita*: of the first sort, are *Angelica, Valeriana, Carduus benedictus, Scordium, Acetosa, Tormentilla, Dictamnus, Scabiosa, Vipsetoxicum, Ruta, Morsus Diaboli, Veronica, Pimpinella, Scorzonera, Calendula, Absynthium, Zedoaria, Imperatoria, Gentiana, Baccæ Iuniperi, Cornu Cervi, Os de Corde Cervi, Bolus Armenus, Terra Sigillata, Smaragdus, Hyacinthus.* The second sort, or Compounds, are, *Theriaca Andromachi, Mithridatium, Confectio Liberans, Electuarium de Ovo, Diascordium Fracastorii, Pulvis Saxonicus, Antidotus Guidonis de Cauliaco, Pulvis Cæsaris rubeus, & Gryseus*[1], *Electuarium Camphoratum Kegleri*, and others. Out of all which upon occasion we may make choice, select Cordialls for our use and purpose, the poorer sort, and *Common Souldiers*, when they first find the Disease comming upon them, may take a draught of Carduus-Posset-drinke, and with it some *Diascordium, Venice or, London Treacle*, sweating after it, or an Electuary may be compounded of them after this manner;

[1] Gal. de Antidotis. v.

R.

R. *Confect. Liberant.* vnc. i.
Diascord. Fracast. vnc. sem.
Theriac. Andromachi.
Pulv. Saxon.
Elect. ex Ovo. an. Drach. ij.
Cum Syrup. ex Acetos. Citri.
Vel Luiula fiat Electuarium.

Take a Dramme of it in a draught of Posset drink, in which *Carduus, Angelica, Scabious, Sorrell,* or *Marigold Flowers,* have been boyled; The Richer sort may take likewise of the same *Electuary,* and drink after it three or foure ounces of this *Iulep* made of distilled waters, which doe penetrate more, and sooner provoke sweat.

R. *Aq. Cardui.* b.
Angelice.
Bugloss. an. vnc. iij.
Sudorif.
Theriacal. an. ℥ ij ß.
Syrup. ex Acetos. Citr. vel è Limon. unc. ij.
Luiule. vnc. i.
Spirit. Vitrioli gtt. 12.
Misce.

Some repose great confidence in costly powders, as *Bezoar, Contrayerua, Goasons Powder, Vnicornes Horne,* and now a dayes the Lady *Kents* Powder (as it is vulgarly called) is in great esteeme. The ingredients of which are not commonly known, although we may guesse at them. 'Tis generally found by experience, they say, that this powder is of incomparable virtue, although I have known when it hath not answered our expectation, and that Cordialls fetcht

from

from the Apothecaries ſhop, have at laſt proved more effectuall. Neither doe I think it good to truſt altogether to new inventions, when we have ſo many Antidotes approved of by the Ancients, and continued with happy ſucceſſe to theſe our times. *Præſtat benè inventis, ac probatis uti, quàm nova componere*; and I know not who ſpeakes thus to the purpoſe. *Cùm omnia illa Alexipharmaca experientiâ potius quam ratione inventa ſunt, nemo ſuam ſalutem glorioſis nonnullorum promiſſis concredat, neq; novis medicamentis, ſed iis, quæ à multis probata fuêre, confidat.* For if the *Bezoar ſtones* (which are thought to give the vertue to moſt of theſe powders) be very rare and ſcarce among the Indians themſelves, ſure the great number we have muſt needs be counterfeit, and very unſafe it were for any man to rely upon them alone, to ſave his life. What likewiſe that rare, treaſur'd up Unicornes horne is, I know not, nor could yet ever learne, and have no ſuch confidence of its virtue, as to entruſt my life to it.

Nor is it enough, to take *Cordiall Medicines* once, or twice, thinking then we are ſecure; but all the time of the Diſeaſe, as towards night, to drinke this or the like Iulep.

R. *Aq. Borrag.*
Acetos. an. unc. j
Bezoard. Sem. unc.
Syrup. Læiule. unc. j.
Diaſcord. Fracaſt.
Confect. liberant. an. Scrup. j.
Aceti ſcordii. drach. ij.
Miſce.

(96.)

to drink likewise one or two ounces, every second, or third houre, of this following.

R. *Aq. Cardui*, b. unc. iij.
Luiule.
Hereulis Saxon. frig. an. unc. ij.
Bezoard. unc. i.
Syrup, Caryoph.
Luiule.
E Limon. an. drach. vj.
Confect. liberant. drach. ij.
Alkerm. drac. ß.
M. fit Iulapium.

These or the like may be altered upon any occasion, and made fit to be answerable both to the Disease, and the Symptoms. The shavings of *Harts-Horne* are of singular good use in this Disease, both to boyle in Posset-Drinke and broth, or to make a decoction thus.

R. *Rasur. Corn. Cerv.* unc. Sem.
C. C. prap. drach. ij.
Aq. Fontane Lib. ij. sem.
Coq. ad Tertias, addendo.
Rad. Scorzonere, drac. ij.
Sem. & Cort. Citri. an. ʒ ij ß.
Santal. Citrin. Sem. drach.
Affunde Aq. Scordii. unc. v.
Ebulliant semel atq; iterum. Col. tum adde.
Succi è Limon. unc. Sem.
Syrup. è Limon. unc. ij.
Sp. Vitriol. q. s.
ad gratam aciditatem.

This Drink quencheth the Thirst, opens obstructi-

ons, and resist both putrefaction and malignity. Of which, or other waters we may likewise make Cordiall emulsions.

R. *Sem. Cardui.* b.
Napi, an. ℥ij.
Aquilegiæ, drach. i.
Melon. excort. unc. sem.
Simul contund. in Morjar.
Marmoreo, sensim affusis.
Aq. Borrag.
Cardui, ana
Acetosæ.
Scabiosæ an. unc. ij.
Ft. s. a. Emulsio, cui adde.
Magist. Perlar. drach. sem.
C. C. ust. prap. Scrup. ij.
M. Dulceretur Rotul.
Manus Christi perlat. q. s.

The Malignity thus provided against, we are in the next place to consider the *Fever*, and in this, as in other putrid Fevers, many times we find Nature endeavouring to expell the Morbifick matter by Vomiting, and that very often *cum ægri ἐυφορίᾳ*, and the great ease of the Patient, which course we may safely follow, and help Nature in the beginning of the Disease, for which Method in Practice, we can produce more reason and experience, then authority, although we are not destitute of [a] That neither, when there is *Turgida materia ad superiora vergens*. And in that Malignant Camp-disease, which raged in *Hungary, anno* 1566. and agrees very much with this our *Morbus Castrensis*, Tob. Caberus, writes thus. [b] *In morbo*

[a] Gal. comm. in Hipp. Aph. 24. Lib. 1.

[b] Obs. Castrens. Vngaric. Decad. 2. Observat. 5.

morbo Vngarico ad vomitum, tanquam sacram Anchoram, mox confugiendum esse, neminem negaturum, qui curationi hujus morbi interfuerit, and drawes his Argument from the copiousnesse of viscous, tough Humors, lodg'd in the stomach, and entrails, which Nature was not able to concoct, nor could they be otherwise discharged, but by this sudden evacuation. By this means usually, that *Saburra vitiosorum humorum in ventriculo & primis viis*, is removed, and the *Nausea*, *Dolor*, *Æstus*, *Amaritudo*, *Anxietas*, incident to this Fever, much lessened, if not quite taken off. Yet I would wish a man well advised, before he adventure to give strong, *Antimoniall Vomits* in this disease, gentle and easy Vomits, as *Aqua tepida*, *Oxymel*, *Vinum Scyllit. Decoctum Raphani, &c.* may safely be administred.

But all Bodies are not apt, or fit for vomiting, and to such Lenitive Medicines, moderate purging Physick may be prescribed, as *Syrup of Roses*, *Manna*, *Cassia*, *Tamarinds*, and (*Turgente Materia*) *Rheubarb*, *Agarick*, *Sena*, or our common *purging infusion*, consisting of the three latter, & their correctives, with an addition of some proper Syrups to it. And these *minorative medicines* must be taken in the beginning of the Disease, (*si turgeat materia*) before the third day be past, otherwise better it is (in reference to that of [c] *Hippocrates. Concocta movere et purgare oportet, non cruda*) to forbeare all these, and make use only of *Clysters*, or sometimes (if occasion so require) purging per *Epicrasin*. With these purgatives likewise *Heurnius* tells us, he hath admixed *Alexipharmaca*, putting Nature to contrary motions,

[c] Aph. 22. lib. 1.

[d] Lib. de Peste cap. 9.

 purging,

Purging and Sweating both at once, and that, with very good successe. But from strong violent Purgatives, as *Scammonie, Colocynth, Turbith, &c.* we must by all means abstain; it being known by sad experience, that they have proved fatall to the sick, by overmuch disturbing, and weakning of Nature, drawing inwards putrid, maligne Humors, after which, too, too often followes, a desperate *Diarrhœa*, and ὑπερκάθαρσις.

In the beginning likewise of this Feaver, the opening of a *Veine* is very requisite, especially for *Plethorick bodies*, where the Quantity of the Bloud distending the Vessells is burdensome to Nature, and where Repletion is another Disease: For if fulnesse of Blood be of it selfe dangerous, as [e] *Hippocrates* tells us, how great must the danger be, when this fulnesse shall be corrupted? Wherefore [f] *Galen* universally pronounceth, *Saluberrima est in omni putridâ febre sanguinis missio.* Yet some there are, who utterly condemne letting bloud, and object the horrid Symptoms, and great weaknesse incident to this Feaver. But we finde in Pestilentiall Feavers (where the Symptoms and weaknesse are not lesse) [g] *Galen* lets bloud, and *Rufus* (more ancient then *Galen*) whom [h] *Oribasius* commends for so doing. So likewise [i] *Paulus Ægineta*, [k] *Aëtius*, and with the Grecians consent *Avicen, Averroes*, the chiefe among the Arabian Physitians. Phlebotomy therefore doth well before the fourth day be past, after which time when the Disease hath diffus'd it selfe, and wrought a Turbulency, and confusion in the Humours, for the Generality it is observed, not so much to help, as weaken

e Lib. 3. de Diæta.

f Lib. 11. de Meth. Med.

g Lib. 14. de Meth. Med. cap. 10.

h Cap. 25. lib. 6. suæ Synopseos.

i Lib. 2. c. 36.

k Cap. 94.

weaken Nature, although by Leeches the *Hæmorrhoide Veins* have been opened after that time with good ſucceſſe. And in caſe the Phyſition be not ſent for till five or ſix daies be paſt, *Galen* adviſeth us (if there be *Ingens morbus & virium robur*) after that time to let bloud.[l] *Quoniam quintum ſæpe diem, aut ſextum ab initio expectant, priuſquam nos ad curandum accerſant, expediet nihilo ſecius ſanguinem detrahere, etiamſi hujus auxilii tempus ſit omiſſum.* Where there is *Cacochymia, ſine Plethora*, we muſt ſparingly diminiſh the Quantity, and (as farre as may be) endeavour to amend the Quality. And ſince there is no loſſe of bloud without ſome loſſe of Spirits alſo, we muſt not unadviſedly draw bloud, but ſeriouſly conſider, and weigh the [m] Συμπτώματα, ſet down by *Galen* for our direction. *The Patients, Age, Strength, Conſtitution, Country, Diet, the Time, &c.* Guided by which we cannot erre, nor ſhall ever have cauſe to repent of what we have undertaken. The Queſtion is when the Spots appeare, and that Nature ſeems to thruſt out the Diſeaſe, whether we may let bloud, or not? [n] *Fracaſtorius* Forbids it. But the Anſwer in briefe is, we may; becauſe the ſpots are only putrid evaporations, thruſt out to the circumfetence, the ſeeds and matter whereof remain within, in the Center, and are in part drawn away by letting bloud: in the Small Pox or Meaſels, the caſe is farre different, for there the Putrid matter it ſelfe is thruſt out to the skinne, which by bloudletting would be drawn back again. But in [o] *Fabre Petechiali, Iohannes Colle*, and *Ludovicus Mercatus* (if you think them Authentick) ſay, *Semel, bis, ter, vel ſæpius ſangui-*

l Lib. de Curand. ratione per ſanguinis miſſionem.

m Lib. eodem.

n Lib. 3. de Contagione, Cap. 5.

o Lib. 6. Cap. 4.

sanguinem detrahere licet.

I know no reason, why the Common people account it death to sleep after letting bloud, and therefore keep them waking all the day after, or at least six houres. [p] *Fernelius* only gives the reason thus, *ne languidior calor extinguatur, aut obruantur imminuti spiritus*, which after one houres space, I thinke we need not feare; I am sure [q] *Galen* when he had drawn bloud from his patient, *usq; ad animi deliquium*, within two houres let him sleep, and would not wake him, and in the greateſt *Haimorrhages* which come of themselves, we let them presently sleep without danger.

[p] Lib. 2. Meth. Med.

[q] Meth. Med. cap. 4.

Vesicatories applied to the extreme parts, Armes, and Leggs, are of good use, by drawing and diverting the virulent matter from the head, and Principall parts. *Cantharides* are most in use to make them, nor did I ever yet find, which many feare, that the Bladder suffered any inconvenience from them, they may be applied safely upon any, but a Criticall day.

Concerning *Ligatures*, and *Frictions*, of the Leggs and Thighes, setting on Cupping-glasses, scarifying, applying Pigeons to the Feet, or opening Veins in the Feet, if a *delirium* be instant; to speak particularly of these, and to answer all doubts & objections, which may be raised, would require a Volume. There being as [r] *Thomas Minadous* calls them, an Ocean of difficulties, *De sanguinis missione*, saith he, *de Phanigmis, optime dens? quanta habita dissentio est, de Cucurbitulis, de malleolorum scarificatione, de hirudinibus, de ipsis interdum Frictionibus, de Lavacris &c.*

[r] Lib. 2. cap. 3.

Concern-

Concerning Diet, and the government of the ſick, *quoad res non naturales*, ſome are of opinion, becauſe thoſe of the Northern Climates are the greateſt feeders, therefore Meat, and the cuſtome of feeding ought not to be prohibited in acute Diſeaſes. But reaſon, & experience ſhew the contrary, *Victus tenuis* is here by all means to be obſerved, and the more violent the Symptoms are, the more ſparing and ſlender the Diet. Nature having enough to doe in concocting the peccant Morbifick matter, cannot with ſecurity be taken off, from that employment, to concoct meat alſo, and who ere ſhall adventure to give meat, will find, that he doth not ſo much nouriſh the Man, as the Diſeaſe. But for the moſt part, their ſtomacks nauſeate and abhorre ſollid meats, therefore their chiefe nouriſhment conſiſts of broths, altered with the ſhavings of *Harts-Horne*, ſufficiently infuſed in the water, over Embers, then boyled with theſe or the like Rootes, and hearbs, as *Succory leaves*, and *Rootes, Perſly roots, ſweet Fennell*, and *Aſparagus roots, Sorrell, Borrage, Bugloſſe leaves and flowers*, &c. Broths in this or the like manner prepared, are as well Medicaments, as nouriſhments. Sometimes for exchange they may be permitted, *Watergruell, Pannado, Caudle, Mace-Ale*, or the like.

They wrong the ſick very much doubtleſſe, who in the extremity of Heat, and drought, altogether forbid Drinke, ſuffering the very radicall moiſture to be dried, and conſumed by the preternaturall heat prevailing, therefore ſmall Beere, as they may not drink overmuch, ſo neither muſt it altogether be debarr'd them; but becaule many times through negligence,

gence, it is cru'de and not well boyled, 'twere safer to take cleer Posset-drinke, with a small quantity of sugar added, or to make it more effectuall, boyle shavings of *Harts-Horne* in the *Posset-drinke*, adding some few drops of the *Spirits of Vitriol* withall to drink sometimes *Harts-Horne decoction*, and other *Juleps* before mentioned, which quench the thirst, resist Putrefaction, and mitigate the violent heat of the Fever. I have heard diverse commend *Vlmaria*, or *Mede-sweet*, and attribute so much to it's virtue, as the cure of this Disease, being boyled in Broth, or Posset-drinke. I know no such rare virtue it hath, yet I conceive it may conduce somewhat to those who are troubled with the *Diarrhea*, or *flux* in this Disease, being of a *Hyptick* quality, as also *cold*, and *dry*.

There is required a pure *Aire*, voyd of all noysome, offensive smells, and Temperate, as not cold, to cause a constipation of the Pores, so not overhot, to encrease the Fever, yet the patient must be sufficiently covered with cloathes, to discusse, and breath forth Putrid Fuliginous vapours.

Sleep strengthens the Spirits, encreaseth the naturall heat, and concocts vitious, peccant humors. Therefore if hot vapours, by inflaming the Braine, attenuate, and disperse the Animall Spirits, and so consequently cause continuall waking, we may warily use *Medicines* to fixe, quiet, and sweetly compose the same spirits, and so procure sleep. Such are *Theriaca recens*, *Philonium*, *Requies Nicholai &c.* and if need require *Laudanum Paracelsi*. *Diacodion* with some *Diascordium Fracastorii* admixt, doth the like.

like. Or the temples may be annointed with *Unguentum Populeon, Oleum Violae. Nymphea, Nucis. Mosch. expres.* and some few graines of *Opium.*

Repose and quietnesse is very requisite, Motion and exercise dissipates the naturall Heat, which should be employed in concocting the Morbifick matter: therefore *Hippocrates* justly reprehends *Herodicus*, for that he had kill'd many, by adviſing them, to strive and use exercise in Fevers. [f] 6. Epid. Com. 3. text. 34.

Many inconveniences, and ill symptoms follow from the Excrements overlong retained, therefore if the body be not otherwise answerable, every other day make use of a *Glyster*, or *Suppository.*

Be Cheerefull and Pleasant, as farre as the Disease will give leave, avoid all sad thoughts, and sudden passions of the Mind, especially *Anger*, which addes fire to that Heat, inflames the Bloud, and Spirits, and at length, sets the whole Fabrick in Combustion.

After the Remedies, I conceive it may prove very beneficiall, and worth labour, to set down in briefe some *Praestrvatives*, for avoiding the Disease. The Common-souldiers or poorer sort, may take a Clove or two of Garlick in the Morning, which by *Galen* himselfe is called *Rusticorum Theriaca*, and although it be noe good food or nourishment, yet 'tis a good Medicament. Next they may drinke Worm-wood Beere in the morning, which resists putrefaction of humours, and keeps out infection, or they may eate with Butter some few leaves of *Rue*, or *Sage*, & when they accompany their sick fellow Souldiers, let them smell to *Rue* or *Wormwood.* Let them burne in the houses where they are Quartered, *Pitch, Rosine, Frankincense,* [t] 1. de diff. Febr. cap. 3. *The Praeservatives.*

kincence, *Iuniper wood*, or flash a little *Gunpowder*. The Apothecary will afford the better sort *Ruffus his Pills*, which are good, as against the Plague, so all malignant Diseases, make halfe a dram into three Pills, and take them in the morning fasting. They consist of these three things, *Aloe*, which strengthens the Stomach, and Intestins, freeing them from vitious ill humours. *Myrrhe*, resists putrefaction, *Saffron*, strengthens the Vitalls. Of these three likewise consists *Elixir Proprietatis Paracelsi*; only there is *Oile of Sulphur* added, which is also very well knowne, to resist putrefaction. This is doubtlesse an excellent Preservative being taken six or seven drops, in some Bezoardick water, or in a little glasse of Sack, or Whitewine. Those which goe to the sick, may doe well to put some *Mithridate*, or *Venice-Treacle* into their Nostrills, to bite *Zedoarie*, or *Angelica*, and hold it in their Mouthes, or smell to *Balls*, or as they usually call them *Pomanders*, made of *Ladanum*, *Benzoin*, *Styrax*, *Calamite*, *Lignum Aloes*, *Rhodium*. *&c.* Let them burne in their Houses, the wood, and berries of *Iuniper*, *Bayes*, *Amber*, *Myrrhe*, *Benzoin*. Other preservatives I could here likewise put downe, but they are for the most part more Elaborate, Chymicall, and not to be readily procured against this present occasion. But the best means of preserving us, and those which, (under God) we chiefly rely upon, are *Medicamenta Alexipharmaca*, Antidotes, and those that doe (as we said before) *totâ substantiâ agere contra Morbos malignos*, as *Theriaca*, *Diascordium*, *Mithridatium*, *&c.* Those being absolutely the best Preservatives against the Disease, which are the

Remedies

Remedies of it. u *Galen* himſelfe moſt excellently u Cap. 16.
in his Book *de Theriaca ad Piſonem* approves and adviſeth this courſe. *Sanus frequenter Alexipharmacis utatur, ut exteriùs occurrentibus injuriis, & contagio corpus reſiſtat, & ſi quando paſſum aliquid fuerit, ad ſanitatem facilè reducatur.*

Thus for the eaſe and benefit of others, have I deſcribed what things are neceſſary and uſefull againſt this Epidemicall Diſeaſe: and that I might conceale nothing materiall, I have deſcended even to the loweſt and meaneſt Directions, which ſome perhaps would have pretermitted, as ſlight and triviall, but I account nothing minute and contemptible, whichmay conduce to the Life and Preſervation of Man.

FINIS.

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